THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

The state of the s

JOHN TAYLOR

PAINTED AND POSILISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

TAYLOR & WOODBUFF

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,

Nauseo, Hancock county, Ill.

Terms.—\$2,00 invariably in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor.) rost raid, to receive attention

BORTET.

The Kidnapping of Gen. Joseph Smith BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Like bloodhounds fiercely prowling, With pistols ready drawn— With oaths like tempests howling, Those kidnappers came on.

might their dark souls en he their courage da pity fied, O whither?

Their hearts are seats where hi

TRIAL OF JOSEPH SMITH.

Continued

Gronge W. PITEIN sworn. says that he con curs with the preceding witnesses H. Smith and P. P. Pratt, in all the facts with which he is acquainted, that in the summer of 1838 he was elected Sheriff of the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri. That in the fall of the same year while the County was threatened and infested with mobs, he received an order from Judge Highee the presiding Judge of said County, to call out the Militia and he exsame. The said order was z ted by Joseph Smith, Sen. who showed the witness a letter from General Atchingor giving such advice as was necessary for the proof the citizens of said county; reports of the mobs destroying property were daily re ceived. Has no knowledge that Joseph Smith was concerned in organizing or commanding said Militia in any capacity whatever. About this time he received information that about forty or fifty "Yauger-Rifles" and a quantity o were being conveyed through Caldwe'l to Davies County for the use of the mob: Upon which he deputized William Allred to go with a company of men and to interem if possible, he did so and brought the said arms and amunition into Far West which were afterwards delivered up to the order of Austin A. King, judge of the fifth circuit in

It was generally understood at that time that said arms had been stolen by Neil Gillum, and his company of volunteers, who had been upon onthe tour of service in the war between the United States and the Florida Indians, they were supposed to have been taken from th Tampa Bay, "and brought to Richmond Clay County and that Captain Pollard or some other person loaned them to the mot He further says that whilst in office as sherriff he was foreibly and illegally compelled by Lieutenant Cook, the son in law or brother is law of Bogard, the Methodist Priest-to start mond and when he demanded of him by what authority he acted he was shown Bowie knife and a brace of Pistols-And when he asked what they wanted of him he said they would let him know when he got to Richmond Many of the citizens of Caldwell County wer taken in the same manner without any legal

GEORGE W. PITKIN: BRIGHAM Young sworn. Says that, so far as he was acquainted with the facts stated by the previous witnesses, he conours with them, and

bor to Mr. Smith until he was taken by Governor Bogga' militia, a prisoner of war, as they said, and that he was knowing to his character whilst he was in the State of Missouri; and that he, Mr. Smith, was in no way connected with the militia of that Brate: neither did he bear arms at all, nor give advice, but was a pes. ceable, law-abiding, good citizen, and a true republican in every sense of the word. He was with Mr. Smith a great share of the time, unsil driven out of Missouri by an armed force,

State of Missouri, and arrived at Far West on

the 14th day of March, 1838, and was neigh-

under the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. He heard the most of Mr. Smiths' public addresses, and never did he hear him give advice or encourage anything contrary to the laws of the State of Missouri; but to the contrary, always instructing the people to be peace able, quiet, and law-abiding, and if necessity by whom they were daily threatened in mobs at various points, that they, the Mormons, should attend to their business strictly, and not regard reports; and if the mob did come upon em, to contend with them by the strong arm of the law; and if that should fail, our only re-

lief would be self defence: and be sure and act only upon the defensive. And there were no operations against the mob by the militia of Caldwell county only by the advice of Generals Atchison, Doniphan, and Parks. At the time that the army came in sight of Far West, he observed their spproach, and thought some of the militia of the State had

ne to the relief of the citizens; but to his great surprise, he found that they were come to strengthen the hands of the mobs that were around us, and which immediately joined the army. A part of these mobs were painted like Indians, and "Gillum," their leader, was also painted in a similar manner, and styled himself the "DELAWARE CRIEF." and afterwards he and the rest of the mob, claimed and obtained pay, as militia, from the State, for all the time they were engaged as mob, as will be seen by reference to the acts of the Legislature. That there were Mormon citizens wounded and murdered by the army under the command of General Lucas, and he verily believes that several women were ravished to death by the soldiery of Lucas and Clark. He also stated that he saw Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, and George W. Robinson, delivered up by Colonel Hinkle to General Lucas, but expected they would have returned to the city that evening or the next mornirg, according to agreement, and the pledge of the sacred honor of the officers that they should be allowed to do so: but they did not return at left the State of Missouri, he did not flee from all. The next morning, General Lucas demanded and took away the arms of the Militia of Caldwell county, (which arms have never been returned.) as uring them that they should be protected; but so soon as they obtained possesby plundering the citizens of their bedding. lothing, money, wearing apparel, and everything of value they could lay their hands upon; knowledge, that could be implied or construed and also attempting to violate the chastity of in any way whatever, to prove him a fujitive the women in sight of their husbands and from justice; or that he has been guilty of friends-under the pretence of hunting for "murder, treason, arson, larceny, theft, and to rot in the streets. The soldiers also turned their horses into our fields of corn.

Here the witness was shewn General Clark's ing." peech, which is as follows, viz:

rivilege of going to your fields, and of providing corn; wood, &c., for your families. Those mediately. It now devolves upon you to fulfil the governor would sanction it. the treaty that you have entered into, the leading items of which I shall now lay before you. The first requires that your leading men be have complied with. The second is, that you deliver up your arms; this has also been attended to. The third stipulation is, that you sign over your properties to defray the expenses that have been incurred on your account; this you have also done. Another article yet remains for you to comply with,-and that is, that you be your feelings concerning this, or whatever your innocence is, it is nothing to me. General Lucas (whose military rank is equal with mine,) has made this treaty with you; I approve of it. I should have done the same had I been here, and am therefore determined to see texecuted. The character of this State has suffered almost beyond redemption, from the exerted; and we deem it an act of justice to should be exterminated, and not allowed to remain in the State. And had not your leaders been given up, and the terms of the treaty complied with before this time, your families ashes. There is a discretionary power vested in my hands, which, considering your circumndebted to me for this clemency. I do not say that you shall go now, but you must not think of staying here another season, or of putting in crope; for the moment you do this the citizens

companied Mr. Joseph Smith mio the | will be upon you; and it I am called here again in case of non-compliance with the treaty made, do not think that I shall act as I have done now. You need not expect any mercy, but extermination, for I am determined the Governor's order shall be executed. As for you Leaders, do not think, do not imagine for a mo ment, do not let it enter into your minds that they will be delivered and restored to you sgain, for their fate is fixed, the die is cast, their doon is scaled. I am sorry, Gentlemen, to see so many apparently intelligent men found in the situation that you are; and Oh! if I could invoke that Great Spirit of the unknown God to clubs and whips; and the same night or night rest upon and deliver you from that awful chain of superstition, and liberate you from those fetters of fanaticism with which you are boundthat you no longer do homage to a man, I would advise you to scatter abroad, and never again organize yourselves with Bishops, Priests, &c., lest you excite the jealousies of the people and subject yourselves to the same calamities that have now come upon you. You have always been the aggressors-you have brought upor yourselves these difficulties, by being disaffect ed, and not being subject to rule. And my advice is, that you become as other citizens, lest by a recurrence of these events you bring upon yourselves itretrievable ruin."

and was asked by the Court if it was correct?

and after reading it, he replied-Yes, as far as it goes-for, continued he, was present when that speech was delivered, and when fifty-seven of our brothren were betrayed into the hands of our enemies as prisoners, which was done at the instigation of our open and avowed enemies: such as William McClellen and others, and the treachery of Co lonel Hinkle. In addition to the speech referred to, General Clark said that, we must not be seen as many as five together. If you are, anid he, the citizens will be upon you, and destroy you; but to flee immediately out of the State. There was no alternative for them but to flee: that they need not expect any redress. for there was none for them. With respect to never was any treaty proposed or entered into on the part of the Mormons, or even thought of. As to the leaders being given up, there was no such contract entered into or thought of by the Mormons, or any one called a Mormon, except by Colonel Hinkle. And with respect to the trial of the prisoners at Richmond: I do not consider that tribunal a legal court, but an in quisition-for the following reasons: That Mr. Smith was not allowed any evidence whatever on his part, for the conduct of the court, as well as the judge's own words affirmed, that there was no law for Mormons in the State of Mis souri. And he also knew that when Mr. Smith justice, for the plain reason that the officers and the people manifested by their works and their words, that there was no law, nor justice for the people called Mormons. And further he knows that Mr. Smith has ever been a strong sion of the arms, they commenced their ravages advocate for the laws and constitutions of his country-and that there was no act of his life while in the State of Missouri, according to his prisoners and arms. The soldiers shot down stealing," the crimes he was charged with by ur ozen, cows, hogs and fowls, at our own General Clark, when he delivered him over to cors, taking part away, and leaving the rest the civil authorities; and he supposes that the learned general did not know but there was

The witness also says that they compelled "GENTLEMEN .- You whose names are not at- the brethren to give away their property by ex- "He believes in Joe Smith and the Book of tached to this list of names, will now have the ecuting a Deed of Trust, at the point of the saw the Mormons sign away their property, and bank of the Missouri river were eight families, that are now taken will go from this to prison, then he and others would run and kick up their be tried, and receive the due demerit of their heels, and said they were glad of it, and " we crimes; but you, (except such as charges may have nothing to trouble us now." This judge hereafter be preferred against,) are at liberty as also said, God damn them, see how well they on as the troops are removed that now guard feel now. General Clark also said he had au the place, which I shall cause to be done im- thority to make what treaties he pleased; and

difference between "larceny, theft and steal-

The witness also stated that he never trans gressed any of the laws of Missouri; and he never knew a Latter Day Saint break a las given up to be tried according to law; this you while there. He also said that if they would search the records of Clay, Caldwell, or Davies counties, they could not find one record o crime against a Latter Day Saint, or even in Jackson county, so far as witness knew.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LYMAN WIGHT sworn. Saith that he ha been acquainted with Joseph Smith Senior for leave the State forth-with. And whatever may the last twelve years, and that he removed to the State of Missouri in the year 1831, when the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized, agreeably to the law of the land. No particular difficulty took place unti after some hundreds had assembled in that land who believed in the Book of Mormon, and Rev. elations which were given through said Joseph Smith Senior. After nearly two years of peace character, conduct and influence that you have had elapsed, a strong prejudice among the various sects erose, declaring that Joseph Smith was a false prophet, and ought to die: and I The order of the Governor to me was, that you heard hundreds say they had never known the man, but if they could come across him, they would kill him as soon as they would a rattle snake. Frequently heard them say of those who believed in the doctrine he promulgated, tha would have been destroyed, and your houses in if they did not renounce it, they would exter minate or drive them from the county in which they lived. On enquiring of them if they had stances, I shall exercise for a season. You are any prejudice against us, they said No, but Jo Smith ought to die, and if he ever comes to this country, we will kill him, God damn him Matters went on thus until some time in th summer of 1823, when mobe assemble in con-

houses, threatening them with death and dee ruction instantly, if they did not renound Joe Smith as a prophet, and the Book of Mormon. Some time towards the last of the sum mer of 1833, they commenced their operation of mobocracy. On account of their priests, by mating in their prejudices against Joseph Smith Senior, as I believe, gange of from thirty to six ty, visiting the house of George Bobec, call ing him out of his house at the hour of mid night, with many guns and pistole pointed s his breast, beating him most inhumanly with afterwards, this gaing untoofed thirteen house in what was called the Whitmer Branch of th Church in Jackson county. These scenes of mobocracy continued to exist with unabated fury. Mobe went from house to house, thrust ing poles and rails in at the windows and door of the houses of the Sainte, tearing down number of houses, turning hogs, horses, &c. into cornfields, burning fences, &c. Sone tim in the month of Cetober, they broke into the store of S. Gilbert & Co., and I marched up with thirty or forty men to witness the scene and found a man by the name of McArts brickbatting the store door with all fury, the silke, callcore, and other fine goods, entwine about his feet, reaching within the door of the store-house. McArty was arrested and taken before squire Weston, by seven testimonie and then acquited without delay. The nex day the witnesses were taken before the same man for false imprisonment, and by the testi mony of this one burglar, were found guilty and committed to jail. This so exasperate my feelings that I went with two hundred men to enquire into the affair, when I was promptly met by the colonel of the militio, who state to me that the whole had been a religious farce and had grown out of a prejudice they had in bibed against said Joseph Smith, a man with whom they were not acquainted. I here agreed that the church would give up their arms, pro vided the said Colonel- Pitcher would take the arms from the mob. To this the colonel cheer fully agreed, and pledged his honor with that of Lieutenant Governor Bogge, Owen, and others. This treaty entered into, we returned home, resting assured on their honor, that we would not be farther molested. But this sol. emn contract was violated in every sense of the word. The arms of the mob were never taken awsy, and the majority of the militis, to m certain knowledge, were engaged the next day with the mob, (Colonel Pitcher and Boggs not excepted,) going from house to house in gang of from sixty to seventy in number, threatening the lives of women and children, if they did not leave forthwith. In this diabolical scene. men were chased from their houses and homes without any preparations for themselves or fam ilies. I was chased by one of these gang across an open prairie five mile without being overtaken, and lay three weeks in the wood and was three days and three nights withou food. In the mean time, my wife and three small children, in a skiff passed down Big Blue river a distance of fourteen miles and crossed over the Missouri river, and there borrowed rag carpet of one of her friends and made tent of the same, which was the only shield from the inclemency of the weather during the three weeks of noy expulsion from home. Hav ing found my family in this situation, and making me enquiry, I was informed I had been hun ted through Jackson, Lafavette and Clay coun tice, and also the Indian territory. Having tade the enquiry of my family, why it was they had so much against me, the answer was, Mormon, God damn him, and we believe Joe Smith to be a damaged raccality exiled from plentco is homes, without one particle of provisions, or any other means under the heavens to get any only by hunting in the forest. I here bui't a camp twelve feet square, against a sycamore log, in which my wife bore me a fine son on the 27th of December. The camp having neither chimney nor floor, nor covering sufficient to shield them from the incle mency of the weather, readcred it intolerable In this doleful condition, I left my family for the express purpose of making an eppeal to the American people to know something of the oleration of such vile and inhuman conduct, and travelied one thousand and three hundred miles through the interior of the United States. and was frequently answered " That such con duct was not justifiable in a republican government; yet we fee! to say that we fear that Jomith is a very bad man, and circumstances al ter cases. We would not wish to prejudge: man, but in some circumstances, the voice of the people ought to rule." The most of these expressions were from professors of religion and in the aforesaid persecution, I saw on hundred and ninety women and children driver thirty miles across the prairie, with three de crepit men only in their company, in the month of Nov., the ground thinly crusted with sleet and I could easily follow on their trail by the blood that flowed from their lacerated feet!! on the stubble of the burnt prairie. This company not knowing the situation of the country, not the extent of Jackson county, built quite number of cabins, that proved to be in the bor ders of Jackson county. The mob, infuriated at this, rushed on them in the month of Janua ry 1834, burned these scanty cabins, and scat ered the inhabitants to the four winds, from

which cause many were taken suddenly ill, an

of this illness died. In the mean time, they

burned two hundred and three houses and one

grist mill, these being the only residences of

the Saints in Jackson county.

s which he did, and also desired that there above dred Saints, who recided in Jockson county, ade their escape to Clay couty. I would here mark that among one of the companies that went to Clay county, was a woman named Saah Ann Highes who had been sick of chills nd fever for many months; and another of the same of Keziah Higbee, who was under the nost delicate circumstances, lay on the bank of the river, without shelter, during one of the nost stormy nights I ever witnessed, while orrents of rain poured down during the whole right, and streams of the smallest minutia were nagnified into rivers. The former was carried cross the river, apparently a lifetess corpse .-The latter was delivered of a fine son, on the ank, within twenty minutes after being earied across the river, under the open canopy of General Atchison (Major General of eaven, and from which cause, I have every eason to believe, she died a premature death. The only consolation they received, under these circumstances, was " God damn you, do ou believe in Joe Smith now ?" During this whole time, the said Joseph Smith, Senior, livo the best of my knowledge and belief, a disance of eleven hundred miles from Jackson county, and thinks that the church had but little correspondence with him during that time We now mostly found ourselves in Clay cour come in negro cabins-some in gentlemen's kitchens-some in old cabins that had been ou

freary storms of a cold and stormy winter. Thus like men of servitude we went to work obtain a scanty living among the inhabitants of Clay county. Every advantage which could be taken of a people under these circumstances was not neglected by the people of Clay county A great degree of friendship prevailed between the Saints and this people under these circum stances for the space of two years; when the Saints commenced purchasing some small possessions for themselves; this together with the emigration created a jealousy on the part of the old citizens-that we were to be their servants no longer. This raised an apparent indignation and the first thing expressed in this excitemen vas: "you believe too much in Joe Smith,1onsequently they commenced catching the saints in the streets, whipping some of them un til their bowels gushed out, and leaving others for dead in the streets. This so exasperated the saints that they mutually agreed with the citiens of Clay county that they would purchase an entire new county north of Ray and cornering on Clay. There being not more than 40 or 5 habitants in this new county, who frankly sold out their possessions to the Saints, who imme liately set in to enter the eptire county from th General Government. The county having been ettled, the Governor issued an order for the or ranization of the county into a regiment of miia, and an election being called for a Colonof said regiment-I was elected unanimously eceiving 236 votes, in August 1837. Then or nized with subaltern officers according to the tatutes of the State, and received legal and lawful commissions from Governor Boggs for the

I think, sometime in the latter part of the inter said Joseph Smith moved to the district of country the Saints had purchased, and he settled down like other citizens of a new county nd was appointed the first Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, holding no office in the county either civil or military. declare that I never knew said Joseph Smith to dictate by his influence or otherwise any of the officers either civil or military, he himself being exempt from military duty from the amputation from his leg of a part of the bone on account of fever sore.

I removed from Caldwell to Davies county, rchased a pre-emption right, for which I gave 750 dollars, gained another by the side thereof, put in a large crop and became acquainted with the citizens of Davies, who appeared very friendly. In the month of June or July there was a town laid off, partly on my pre-emption, and partly on lands belonging to Government-the migration commenced flowing to this newly laid off town very rapidly. This excited a prejudice in the minds of some of the old citizens who were an ignorant set, and not very far advanced before the aborigenees of the country in civilizaion or cultivated minds, fearing lest this rapid tide of emigration should deprive them of office of which they were dear lovers. This was more clainly exhibited at the Aug. election in the year 1838. The old settlers then swore that not one Mormon should vote at that election; according. y they commenced operations by fist and skull; his terminated in the loss of some teeth, some flesh, and some blood. The combat being very trongly contested on both sides-many Mornons were deprived of their votes; and I was ollowed to the polls by three ruffians with stones n their hands, swearing they would kill me if

A false rumor was immediately sent to Far West, such as two or three Mormons were killed and were not suffered to be buried. The next day a considerable number of the Saints came ut to my house said Joseph Smith came with them-he enquired of me concerning the difficulty-the answer was political difficulties-he then asked if there was any thing serious answer was, no, I think not-we then all moun ed our horses and rode up into the Prairie short distance from my he short distance from my house to a cool spring near the house of Esq. Black where the greater umber stopped for refreshment, whilst a few waited on Esq. Black—he was interrogated to know whether he justified the course of conduct at the late election or not-he said he did not and was willing to give his protest in writing

be a public meeting called which I think done on the next day. Said Joseph Smith was not addressed on the subject but I was, who, in behalf of the Saints, entered into an agreebe a public meeting called which I thi ment with the other citizens of the county we would live in peace, enjoying those blessings fought for by our forefathers, but while some of their leading men were entering into this contract, others were raising mobs, and in a short time the mob increased to 205 rank and file, and they encamped within six miles of Ondial In the mean time Joseph Smith and those who came with him from Far West returned to their homes in peace suspecting nothing—but I seeing the rage of the mob and their full determination to drive the Chuch from Davies county, sent to ion in which we lived,) he immediately sent Brigadier General Doniphan, with between 200 and 300 men. Gen. Doniphan moved his troops near the mob force, and came up and convers with me on the subject-after conversing some time on the subject, Major Hughes came and ined in Ohio, in the town of Kirtland, according formed General Doniphan that his men were nutinizing, and the mob were determined to fall on the Saints in Ondiahman. I having a Col's. commission under Doniphan, was comman call out my troops forthwith, and to use Doniphans own language "kill every G-d 6-a mobocrat or make them prisoners, and if they come upon you give them bell"—he then returnof use for years—and others in the open air, ed his troops and gave them an address, stating without shything to shefter them from the the interview he had with me, and he also said to the mob, that if they were so disposed they could go on with their measures—that he considered that Col. Wight with the militia under his command all-sufficient to quell every G-d d-n mobocrat in the county, and if they did not feel disposed so to do, to go home or G-d -n them he would kill every one of them .-The mob then dispersed. During these movements Joseph Smith nor any of those of Far West or any other place were not at Ondiahman only those who were settlers and legal citizens of the place. The mob again assembled and went to DeWitt, Carroll county, there being a small branch of the Church at that place, but of the transactions at this place I have no personal knowledge. They succeeded in driving the Church from that place, some to the east and some to the west, &c. This increased their ardor, and with redoubled forces fro counties of the State, they returned to Davies county to renew the attack, many unwanton attacks and violations of the rights of citizens took place at this time from the hands of this hellish band. I believing forbearance no longer to be a virtue, again sent to the Major General for nilitary aid, who ordered out Brigadier General Parks. Parks came part of the way, but fearing his men would mutinize and join the mob, he came on ahead and conversed with me a considerable time. The night previous to his arrival the wife of Don Carlos Smith was driven from her house by this ruthless mob, and came into Ondiahman, a distance of three miles, carrying two children on her hips, one of which was then rising of two years old, the other six or eight months old—the snow being over shoe-mouth deep, and she having to wade Grand River which was at this time waist deep, and the mob burnt the house and every thing they had in it-and General Parks, passing the ruins thereof, seemed fired with indignation at their hellish conduct, and said he had hitherto thought it imprudent to call upon the militia under my command in consequence of popular opinion, but he now considered it no more than justice that I should have command of my own troops, and said to me, "I therefore command you forthwith to raise your companies immediately and take such con you may deem best in order to disperse the mob and placed them under the command of Captair David W. Patton, and I also took about the same number-Capt. Patton was ordered to Gallatin, where a party of the mob were located, and I to Millport, where another party was located. I and Captain Patton formed the troops under our command, and General Parks add ed them as follows:-"Gentlemen, I deplore your situation-I re-

gret that transactions of this nature should have transpired in our once happy State-your conon is certainly not an enviable one surrounded by mobs on one side, and popular opinion and prejudice against you on the other-gladly would I fly to your relief with my troops, but I fear it would be worse for you-most of them have relations living in this county, and will not fight against them. One of my principal Cap-tains, namely Samuel Bogard and his men have already mutinized and have refused to obey my command. I can only say to you, gentlemen, follow the command of Colonel Wight, whom I have commanded to disperse all mobs found in Davies county, or to make them prisoners and bring them before the civil authori I wish to be distinctly understood that Colonel Wight is vested with power and authority from me to disperse from your midst all who may be found on the side of mobocracy in the cou Davies. I deeply regret gentlemen (knowing as I do the vigilance and perseverence of Colonel Wight in the cause of freedom and rights of man) that I could not even be a soldier under his command in quelling the bellish outrages I have witnessed. In conclusion, gentlemen, he vig lant and persevers and allay every excitement, mobocracy. I have visited your place frequently—find you to be an industrious and thriving people, willing to abide the laws of the land. people, willing to abide the laws or the sea.

And I deeply regret that you could not live in peace and enjoy the privileges of freedom. I shall now, gentiernes, return and dismiss my troops and put Ceptain Rogert under an apreciate the sole charge with Colone Wight, who some of the Saints in thers in the most scar

and went off with all speed, noth mt the speed of their horses. ent to Millport, and on my way discovered se inhabitants had become enraged at the of the Generals Doniphan and Parks, and with General Atcheson, and to carry nes ever entered into by man, and lish schemes were injuriously carried ly, by loading their families and goods red waggons, setting fire to their houses, into the midst of the mob and crying out s have driven us and burnt In this situation I found the country en my house and Millport, and also foun evacuated and burnt. Rumors were aly sent to the Governor, with the news mone were killing and burning evebefore them, and that great fears ed that they would reach Jefferson city efore the runners could bring the news. This until 2200 of the militia had arriven ithin half a mile of Far West, and they then apposed the militia to be a mob. I was sent man to Far West-reached there out one hour high in the morning of 29th of October, 1838, called upon Joseph increased their numbers, and was endeavor-te destroy us—I enquired of him if he had on with any one concerning he said he had not, as he was only rate citizen of the county—that he did not inwith any such matters. I think that he old me there had been an order from General Atcheson or Doniphan, one to the Sheriff to call out the militia in order to quell the riots, and to to him be could give me any information on is subject, on enquiring for him I found him not. ct, on enquiring for him I found him not ween 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., George M. Hinkle Colonel of the militia in that pl called on me in company with Joseph Smith, and said Hinkle said he had been in the camp in order to learn the intention of the same, he said tly desired to see Joseph Smith, Lyman Sidney Rigdon, P. P. Pratt, and George binson; Joseph Smith first enquired why ould desire to see him as he held no office either civil or military. I next enquired why Colonel Hinkle here observed there is no time for controversy, if you are no into the camp immediately they are determined to come upon Far West before the setting of the run, and said they did not consider us as milita es, but religious bodies. He said that if as went into the camp they ated that night or very early nex ng, that there should be no harm done. consulted together and agreed to go down going about half the distance from the erved it would be well for General Lucas, Doniphan, and others, to meet us and no have us go in so large a crowd of soldiers ac s moved onwards, follows by 50 Artillery men with a four pounder. o moved in steady pace on the right eping about even with the former. and left ke General Lucas approached the aforesaid desigons with a vile, base, and treachere look in his countenance—I shook hands wit him and saluted him thus: "we understand Gen will not to-morrow morning do as well." At this moment George M. Hinkle spake and said, ral are the prisoners I agreed to deliv-General Lucas then brandished his with a most hideous look, and said you my prisoners, and there is no time for talk present, you will march into the this moment I believe that there was se cocked and not less than 20 caps bursted, and more hideous yells were never heard, even if the description of the yells of the dams ed in hell is true as given by the modern sects of the day. The aforesaid designated persons introduced into the midst of 2200 b militia. They then called out a guard of 90 men, placing 30 around the prisoners who were on duty 2 hours and 4 off-prisoners were placed on the ground with nothing to cover but the heavens, and they were overshadowed by oistened them before morning.-Sidney Rigdon was of a delicate constitution red a slight shock of Apoplectic fits which excited great laughter and much ridicule in the guard and mob militia. Thus the prisoners loleful night in the midst of a prejudiced and diabolical community. Next day Hyrun ith and Amasa Lyman were dragged from their families and brought prisoners into the camp—they alleging no other reason for taking Hyram Smith than that he was brother to Joe phet, and one of his counsellors as President of the Church. The prisoners spent this day as comfortably as could be expected un xisting circumstances. Night came or and under the dark shadows of the night, Gener n, subaltern of General Lucas, took n one side, and said we do not wish to hurt you nor kill you, neither shall you be, by Gt we have one thing against you, and that is a are too friendly to Joe Smith, and we be -d rascal! and Wigh Have him to be a G-d dknow all about his character-I said, I do will you swear all you know concerning n-I will sir, was the and re us the outlines said Wilson _I the gave give us the outlines said Joseph Smith to ad of the most pure and republican prin a friend to mankind, a maker of peace ad it not been that I had given I named I would have given you hell before ime with all your mob forces, he then ob di Wight, I fear your life is in danger fo no end to the prejudice against Joe hill and be dead sir, was my answer. held this night, and will you attend sir?

selled by force, was my out 11 o'clock that night and took me aside, and said I regret to tell you out die is cast, your doom is fixed, you are sen ublic square, in Far West, at 8 o'clock. I anward, shoot, and be decided.

We were in hopes said he, you would com-out against Joe Smith, but as you have not you will have to share the same fate with him I answered, you may thank Joe Smith that you are not in hell this night; for had it not been for him, I would have put you there. Some where about this time General Doniphan cam up and said to me; Colonel, the docision is mned hard one, and I have washed my hand against such cool and deliberate murder. He further to'd me, that General Graham and several in the decision, and opposed it with all their power; that he should move his soldiers awa by day light, in the morning; that they shoul not witness such a heartless murder, Colonel I wish you well. I then returned to my fellow prisoners, to spend another night on the cold damp earth, and the canony of heaven to cover us. The night again proved a damp one. A army, the camp was thrown into the utmos confusion and consternation. General Lucas fearing the consequence of such hasty and in considerate measures, revoked the decree of shooting the prisoners, and determined to tak them to Jackson county. Consequently, he de livered the prisoners over to General ordering him to see them safe to Independence Jackson county. About the hour the prison ers were to have been shot on the public square in Far West, they were exhibited in a wagor in the town, all of them having families there uired the cause of the great uproar, he but myself; and it would have broken the hear e did not know, but feared the mob of any person possessing an ordinary share. humanity, to have seen the seperation. aged father and mother of Joseph Smith were not permitted to see his face, but to reach their hands through the curtains of the wagon, and thus take leave of him. When possing his own house he was taken out of the waron and per mitted to go into the house, but not without strong guard, and not permitted to speak with ily but in the presence of his guard and his eldest son, Uoseph, about six or eight year old, hanging to the tail of his coat, crying for ther, is the mob going to kill you? The guard said to him, 'you damed little brat, go back you will see your father no more.' The pris ners then set out for Jackson county, accom panied by Generals Lucas and Wilson, and bout three hundred troops for a guard. emained in Jackson county two or three days and nights, during most of which time, the risoners were treated in a gentlemanly manner and boarded at a hotel, for which they had af terwards, when confined in Liberty jail, to pay the most extravagant price, or have their prop erty, if any they had, attached for the sai At this time General Clark had arrived at Rich mond, and by orders from the governor, took or himself the command of the whole of the mili tia, notwithstanding General Atchison's com nission was the oldest, but he was supposed to be too friendly to the Mormone; and therefor dismounted, and General Clark sanctioned the neasures of General Lucas, however cruel they night have been; and said, he should hav done the same had he been there himself. Ac ordingly he remanded the prisoners from Jack son county, and they were taken and escorter by a strong guard to Richmond; threatened several times on the way with violence an death. They were met five miles before the reached Richmond, by about one hundred armed men, and when they arrived in town they were thrust into an old cabin under strong guard. I was informed by one of the guards, that two nights previous to their arri-val, General Clark had a court martial, and the prisoners were again sentenced to be shot; bu he being a little doubtful of his authority, sent immediately to Fort Leavenworth for the mili tary law, and a decision from the United State officers, where he was duly informed, that any such proceeding would be a cool blooded and heartless murder. On the arrival of the pris oners at Richmond, Joseph Smith and mysel sent for General Clark : to be informed by him what crimes were alledged against us. He cam in and said he would see us again in a few minutes; shortly he returned and said he would inform us of the crimes alledged against us by

> "Gentlemen, you are charged with treason murder, arson, burglary, larceny, theft, and stealing, and various other charges too tediou to mention, at this time;" and he left the room In about twenty minutes, there came in a strong guard, together with the keeper of the penitentiary of the state, who brought with him two common trace chains, noozed together by putting the small end through the ring; and commenced chaining us up one by one, and fastening with padlocks, about two feet spart. In this unhallowed situation, the prisoners re mained fifteen days, and in this situation, General Clark delivered us to the professed civ authorities of the state, without any legal pro cess being served on us at all, during the whole time we were kept in chains, with nothing bu ex-parte evidence, and that either by the viles spostates, or by the mob who had committed nurder in the state of Missouri. Notwithstar ding all this ex-parte evidence, Judge King did nform our lawyer, ten days previous to the termination of the trial, who he should commi and who he should not; and ! heard Judge King say on his bench, in the presence of hun dreds of witnesses, that there was no law for Mormone, and they need not expect any. Said he, if the governor's exterminating order had een directed to me, I would have seen it ful filed to the very letter ere this time.

he state of Missouri.

After a tedious trial of fifteen days, with n her witnesses but ex-parte ones, the witness es, for prisoners were either kicked out of door or put on trial for themselves. The prisoner ere now committed to Liberty jail, under th care and direction of Samuel Tillery, jailor. Here we were received with a shout of india ation and scorn, by the prejudiced populac Prisoners were here thrust into jail without regular mittimus; the jailor having to send for ere intolerable, feeding us with a scanty al

wance, on the drogs of coffee and tee, fr his own table, and fetching the provise night before, without being cleaned; five days be fed the prisoners on human fleeb, and from extreme hunger I was compelled to eat it. In his situation we were kept until about the month of April, when we were remanded to Davies county for trial before the grand jury .-We were kept under the most lo despetic guards they could produce in that county of lawless mobs. After six or eigh lays the grand jury, (most of whom by the by. were so drunk that they had to be carried on and into their rooms as though they were life less,) formed a flictitious indictment, which was senctioned by Judge Birch, who was the State's Attorney under Judge King at our exparte trial, and who at that time stated that the Mormone ought to be hung without judge or jury, he the said judge, made out a mittimu without day or date, ordering the sheriff to take us to Columbia. The sheriff selected four mon to guard five of us. We then took a circuitou rout-, crossing prairies sixteen mi'es withou houses, and after travelling three days the sheriff and I were together, by ourselves five eixteen miles at a stretch. The sheriff here observed to me, that he wished to God he was home, and your friends and you also. sheriff then showed me the mittimus, and he found it had neither day or date to it; and said prised that the prisoners had not left them soen er: and said he, by God, I shall not go much and there were no houses nearer one way than sixteen miles and aleven another way; except right on the creek. Here a part of the guard ook a spree while the balance helped us to nount our horses, which we purchased of them and for which they were paid. Here we ook a change of venue and went to Quincy without difficulty, where we found our families who had been driven out of the state under the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. I never knew of Joseph Smith's holding any office. civil or military, or using any undue influence in religious matters during the whole routine of which I have been speaking.

LYMAN WIGHT.

Signer Riopon, sworn. Says, I arrived i Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, on the 6th of April, 1839, and enjoyed peace and quitness in common with the rest of the citizen until the August following, when great excitenent was created by the office seekers. Atempts were made to prevent the citizens o Caldwell from voting. Soon after the election which took place in the early part of August the citizens of Caldwell were threatened violence from those of Davis county, and other ounties adjacent to Caldwell.

This, the August 1838, I may date as the ime of the beginning of all the troubles of our people in Caldwell county, and in all the coun ties in the state, where our people were living. We had lived in peace from the April previous until this time, but from this time till we were all out of the state, it was but one scene of vi olence following another in quick succession

There were at this time, settlementain Clay, Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, and Davis counties, a well as some families living in other counties A simultaneous movement was made in all the part of the state, which soon became violen and threatnings were heard from every quar. er. Public meetings were held and the mo nflamatory speeches made, and resolution passed which denounced all the citizens of these ounties in the most bitter and rancorous mas ner. These resolutions were published in the papers, and the most extensive circulation giv en to them, that the presses of the country were

capable of giving. The first regular mob that assembled was in Carroll county, and their efforts were directed against the settlements made in that county eclaring their determination to drive out of the county all the citizens who were of our re igion, and that indiscriminately, without regard to any thing else but their religion. only evidence necessary to disposeess any indiidual or family, or all the evidence required would be that they were Mormons, as we called, or rather that they were of the Mormon religion. This was considered of itself rime enough to cause any individual or famiy to be driven from their hon property made common plunder. Resolutions this effect were made at public meetings held for the purpose, and made public through the papers of the state in the face of all law, and all

I will now give a history of the settlement in Carroll county. In the preceding April, as myself and family were on our way to Far West, we put up at a house in Carroll county, on a stream called Turkey creek, to tarry for the night. Soon after we stopped, a youngerly man came riding up who also stopped and staid brough the night. Hearing my name mentioned he introduced himself to me se Henry Root, said he lived in that county at a little town called De Witt, on the Missouri river, and had been at Far West, to get some of those who were coming into that place, to form a ettlement at De Witt; speaking highly of the advantages of the situation, and soliciting my nterference in his behalf, to obtain a number of families to commence at that place, as he was a large proprietor in the town plat. He offered a liberal share in all the profits which night arise from the sale of property there, to those who would aid him in getting the place settled. In the morning we proceeded on our

Some few weeks after my arrival, the said Henry Root, in company with a man by the name of David Thomas, came to Far West on the same business; and after much solicitation on their part, it was agreed that a settlement hould be made in that place, and in the July following, the first families removed there, and the settlement soon increased, until in the Oc ber following, it consisted of some seventy amilies. By this time a regular mob had colected, strongly armed; and had obtained posion of a cannon, and stationed a mile or two from the town. The citizens being nearly all

dations on the citizens, by no them to procure the materials for building m shut up in the town, not allow em to go out to get provisions, driving o ing them to go out to get provisions, drive going in search of them. In this way the citi tens were driven to the greatest extremitient life, in consequence of which there was much sickness and many died; females gave birth t children without a house to shel in consequence of the exposure, many suffered great afflictions and many died.

Hearing of their great sufferings, a number of the men of Far West determined on going to see what was doing thefe. Accordingly w started, eluded the vigilance of the mob, and notwithstanding they had sontinels placed on all the principal roads, to prevent relief from being sent to the citizens, safely afrived in De Witt, and found the people as above stated.

During the time we were there, every effort that could be, was made to get the authorities of the country to interfere and scatter the mob. The judge of the circuit court was petitioned, but without success, and after that the governor of the state, who returned for answer tha the citizens of De Witt had got into a difficulty with the surrounding country, and they might get out of it; for he would have nothing to do with it, or this was the answer that the messenger brought when he returned.

The messenger was a Mr. Caldwell, who wned a ferry on Grand river, about three miles from De Witt, and was an old settler in the

The citizens were completely besieged by the mob, no man was at liberty to go out, nor any to come in. The extremities to which the with much sickness, without shelter, and deprived of all aid either medical or any other kind, and being without food or the privilegeof getting it, and betrayed by every man who made the least pretension to frindship; a notable instance of which I will here give as a sample of many others of a similar kind. There was neither bread nor flour to be had in the place; a steamoat landed there and application was made to get flour but the captain said there was none on board. A man then offered his services to get flour for the place; hnowing, he said, where there was a quantity. Money was given to him for that purpose; he got on the boat and went off; and that was the last we heard of the man or the money. This was a man who had been frequently in De Witt during the siege, nd professed great friendship. In this time o extremity a man who had a short time before moved into De Witt, bringing with him a fine yoke of cattle, started out to hunt his cattle n order to butcher them to keep the citizens from setual starvation, but before he got but. little way from the town, he was fired upon b the mob and narrowly escaped with his life an had to return, or at least, such was his repor when he returned. Being now completely in closed on every side, we could plainly see many nen on the opposite side of the river, and was supposed that they were there to preven the citizens from crossing, and indeed a small craft crossed from them with three men in it who said that that was the object for which they had assembled.

At this critical moment, with death in the face, in its worst form; cut off from al ommunication with the surrounding country and all our provisions exhausted, we were sus ained as the children of Israel in the desert only by different animals. They by quails, and se by cattle and hoge which came walking into the camp, for such it truly was, as the people were living in tents and wagons, not being privileged with building houses. be done in this extremity? why, recourse wa had to the only means of subsistence left, and that was to butcher the cattle and hogs which came into the place, without asking who was the owner, or without knowing, and what to me is remarkable, is, that a sufficient numbe of animals came into the camp to sustain life during the time in which the citizens were thus besieged by the mob. This indeed was bu living, but such as it was, it sustained

From this circumstance, the ery went out nderers, and were stealing cattle and During this time the mob of Carroll county said that all they wanted was that the citizens of De Witt should leave Carroll county and go to Caldwell and Davies counties. The citizens finding that they must leave De Witt, or eventually starve, finally agreed to leave; and ac cordingly preparations were made and De Witt was vacated. The first morning after we left, we put up for the night in a grove of timber on after our arrival in the grove, a female who a short time before had given birth to a child, in consequence of the exposure died. A grave was dug in the grove, and the next torning the body was deposited in it without a offin, and the company proceeded on their journey; part of them going to Davies county and part into Caldwell: This was in the month tober, 1838.

In a short time after their arrival in Davies and Caldwell counties, messengers arrived informing the now citizens of Caldwell and Da vies, that the mob was marching to Davies county, with their cannon with them, threatening death to the citizens, or else that the should all leave Davies county. This caused other efforts to be made to get the authorities to interfere. I wrote two memorials, one to the governor, and one to Austin A. King circuit judge, imploring their assistance and intervention to protect the citizens of Davies against the threatened violence of the mob .-These memorials were accompanied with affidavits which could leave no doubt on the mind of the governor or judge, that the citizen before mentioned were in eminent danger. At this time things began to assume an alarming aspect both to the citizens of Davies and Cald well counties. Mobs were forming all around the country, declaring that they would drive the people out of the state. This made our ap the authorities more deeply solici as the danger increased, and very soon afte this the mobe commenced their depreda

hich was a general system of plunder ing all within the ng down fences, destruction, and driving off every at

he threatenings which were made by or those who were being formed into mobi nd the abuses committed by them on the per ns and property of the citizens; an a was formed, called the Danite band.

This, as far as I was acquainted with it, (no ing myself one of the number, nei odeph Smith, Senior,) was for mutual pro on against the bands that were forming. ened to be formed; for the professed ob ect of committing violence on the property and ersons of the citizens of Davies and tice. They had certain signs and word which they could know one another, either by day or night. They were bound to keep those signs and words secret; so that no other person or persons than themselves could know them. When any of these persons were as seiled by any lawless band, he would make i known to others who would flee to his relief at the risk of life. In this way they sought t defend each others lives and property, but they were strictly enjoined not to touch any person only those who were engaged in acts of vio lence against the persons or property of one of heir own number or one of those whose life and property they had bound themselves to de-

This organization was in existence when the mobs commenced their most violent attempts apon the citizens of the before mentioned con ics, and from this association arose all the horror afterwards expressed by the mob at some secret clan known as Danites.

The efforts made to get the authorities to in terfere at this time was attended with some success. The militia were ordered out unde the command of Major General Atchison, o people were driven, were very great, suffering Clay county, Brigadier Generals Doniphan, of Clay, and Parks, of Ray county, who marche their troops to Davies county, where they found a large mob, and General Atchison said in my presence, he took the following singular meth od to disperse them. He organized them with his troops as part of the militia called out, to suppress and arrest the mob; after having thu organized them, discharged them and all the est of the troops as having no further need for their services, and all returned home.

This however, seemed only to give the mot ore courage to increase their exertions with redoubled vigor. They boasted after that, tha the authorities would not punish them, and they would do as they pleased. In a very short time their efforts were renewed with a deter mination not to cease until they had driven the citizens of Caldwell and such of the citizens of Davies as they had marked out as victims, from the state. A man by the name of Corneliu Gillum who resided in Clay county, and form erly sheriff of said county, organized a ban who painted themselves like Indians, and had place of rendervous at Hunter's Mills on tream called Grindstone. I think it was i Clinton county, the county west of Caldwel and between it and the west lime of the state From this place they would sally out and com depredations. Efforts made to get the authorities to put a stop to these enewed outrages, and again General Danipha nd General Parks were called out with such portions of their respective brigades as the night deem necessary to suppress the mob, o rather mobs, for by this time there were a num ber of them. General Doniphan came to Fa West, and while there, recommended to the au horities of Caldwell to have the militie of said county called out as a necessary measure o defence; assuring us that Gillum had a large nob on the Grindstone, and his object was t make a descent upon Far West, burn the town and kill or disperse the inhabitants; and the t was very necessary that an effective force should be ready to oppose him, or he would ac

complish his object. The militia was accordingly called out. He also said that there had better be a strong force ent to Davies county to guard the citizen culties which might arise, they had better go in very small parties, without arms, so that no le gal advantage could be taken of them. I wil here give a short account of the courts and in ternal affairs of Misssouri, for the information that the citizens of De Witt, were thieves and of those who are not acquainted with the same Missouri has three courts of law peculiar to that state. The supreme court, the circui

> court and the county court. The two former about the same as in many other states of the Union. The county court, is con posed of three judges, elected by the people of the respective counties. This court is in some respects like the court of probate in Illinois, or the surrogate's court of New York; but the powers of this court are more extensive than the courts of Illinois or New York. The judges, or any one of them, of the county court of Missouri has the power of issuing habeas corpus, in all cases where arrests are made within the county where they preside. They have also all the power of justices of the peace in civil, as well as criminal cases; for instance, a warrant may be obtained from one of these judges, by affidavit, and a person arrested under such warrent. From another of these judges, a habear corpus may issue, and the person arrested be ordered before him, and the character of the arrest be inquired into, and if in the opinion o the judge, the person ought not to be holden by virtue of said process, he has power to discharge him. In the internal regulation of the affair of Missouri, the counties in some respects are nearly as independent of each other as the sev eral states of the Union. No considerable number of men armed, can pass out of on county into, or through another county, with out first obtaining the permission of the judge of the county court, or some one of them, oth erwise they are liable to be arrested by the or der of said judges, and if in their judgemen they ought not thus to pass, they are ordere back from whence they came; and in case o refusal, are subject to be arrested or even sho own in case of resistance. The judges of the county court or any one of them, have the pow er to call out the militia of said county upon ffidavit being made to them for that purpose y any of the citizens of said county; shewing it just, in the judgement of such judge or judg-

es, why said militia should be called out to portion of the citizens of said county wing is the course of proceedure: Afwit is made before one or any number of the string forth, that the citis ms of said ounty, or any particular portion of the ne unlawful assembly whereby their libe ties, lives as property may be unlawfully taken. When such affidavit is made to affy one of the udges or all of them, it is the duty of him or hem, before whom such affidavit issue an order to the sheriff of the co nake requisition upon the comm of the militia of said county, to have ime ately put under military order such a portion of the militia under his command as may be neces sary for the defence of the citizens

In this way the militis of any county may be called out at any time deemed necessary by the ounty judger, independently of any other civauthority of the State.

In case that the militis of the county is inufficient to quel the rioters, and secure the citizens against the invaders, then recourse can be had to the judge of the circuit court, who has the same power over the militia of his judicial district, as the county judges have over the militia of the county. And in case of in-sufficiency in the militia of the judicial district of the circuit jndge, recourse can be had to the governor of the state, and all the militia of the ate called out, and if this should fail, then the governor can call on the President of the United States, and all the forces of the nation put under arms.

I have given this expose of the internal regulations of the affairs of Missouri, in order that he court may clearly understand what I have before said on this subject, and what I may bereafter sav on it.

It was in view of this order of things that General Doniphan, who is a lawyer of some coebity in Missouri, gave the recommendation ne did at Far West, when passing into Davies ounty with his troops, for the defence of the citizens of said county. It was in consequence of this, that he said, that those of Caldwell county which went into Davies county, should go in small parties, and unarmed, in which condition they were not subject to any errest rom any authority whatever.

In obedience to these recommendations the nilitia of Caldwell county was called out; affidavit having been made to one of the judges of the county, setting forth the danger which t was believed the citizens were in, from a large marauding party assembled under the comma of one Cornelius Gillum, on a stream called Grindstone. When affidavit was made to this effect, the judge issued his order to the sheriff of the county, and the sheriff to the comman ling officer, who was Colonel G. M. Hinkle. and thus were the militia of the county of Caldwell put under military orders.

General Doniphan however, instead of going nto Davies county, soon after he left Far West eturned back to Clay county with all his troops, giving as his reason, the mutinous character of is troops; which he said would join the mob, he believed, instead of acting against them, nd that he had not power to restrain them.

In a day or two afterwards, General Parks of Ray county, also came to Far West, and said hat he had sent on a number of troops to Davies county to act in concert with General Don' phan. He also made the same complaint con erning his troops, that Doniphan had, doubting reatly whether they would sender any service o those in Davies who were threatened riolence by the mobe assembling; but on hearing that Doniphan, instead of going to Davies county had returned to Clay, followed his exmple and ordered his troops back to Ray county, and thus were the citizens of Caldwell counly and those of Davies county, who were marked out as victims by the mob. left to defend hemselves the best way they could.

What I have here stated in relation erals Doniphan and Parks, were conversation ad between myself and them, about which I cannot be mistaken, unless my memory has beraved me.

The militia of the county of Caldwell were ow all under requisition, armed and equippedscending to law. The mob after all the horities of the State had been recalled, except. the force of Caldwell county, commenced the work of destruction in earnest; showing a de termination to accomplish their object. Far West, where I resided, which was the shire own of Caldwell county, was placed under the charge of a captain by the name of Killian, who made my house his head quarters; other portions of the troops were distributed in different places in the county, wherever danger was apprehended. In consequence of Captain Killians' making my house his head quarters, I was put in possession of all that was going on, as all intelligence in relation to the operations of the mob was communicated to him. Intelligence was received daily of depredations being committed not only against the property of the zens, but other persons; many of whom when attending to their business, would be surprised, and taken by marauding parties, tied up and whipped in a most desperate manner. Such outrages were common during the progress of these extraordinary scenes, and all kinds of depredations were committed. Men driving heir teams to and from mills where they got grinding done, would be surprised and taken their persons abused, and their teams, wagons, and loading all taken as booty by the plunds ers. Fields were thrown open and all within them exposed to the destruction of such aninals as chose to enter. Cattle, horres, hogs and sheep were driven off, and a general system of plunder and destruction of all kinds of property, carried on to the great annoyance of the citizens of Caldwell, and that portion of the citizens of Davies marked as victims by the mob One afternoon a messenger arrived at Far West calling for help, saying that a banditti had crossed the south line of Caldwell, and were engaged in threatening the citizens with death f they did not leave their homes and go out of the state within a very short time; the time not precisely recollected; but I think it was the next day by tan o'clock, but of this I am not rtain. He said they were setting fire to the rairies, in view of burning houses and desole

that they had also set fire to a house, and whon left, it was burning down. Buch was the eation of affairs at Far West at that time, that Captain Killian could not spare any of his forces, as on attack was hourly expected at Far West. The messenger went off, and I heard no more about it, till some time the night following, when I was awakened from sleep by the voice of some man apparently giving com-mand to a military body, being somewhat un-well, I did not get up. Some time after I got up in the morning, the sheriff of the county stopped at the door, and said that Devid Patten, had had a battle with the mob las night at crooked river, and that several were killed and a number wounded; that Patten was among the number of the wounded, and his wound supposed to be mortal. After I had ta-ken breakfast snother gentleman called, giving me the same account, and asked me if I would not take my horse and ride out with him and see what was done. I agreed to do so, and we started, and after going some three or four miles, met a company coming into Far West,

we turned and went back with them.

This mob proved to be that, headed by the
Reverend Samuel Bogard, a methodist preacher, and the battle was called the Bogard Battle After this battle there was a short season of qui et, the mobs disappeared, and the militia return ed to Far West; though they were not discharged, but remained under orders until it should be known how the matter would turn. In the space of a few days, it was said that a large body of armed men were entering the south part of Caldwell County. The county court ordered the military to go and enquire what was their object, in thus coming into the county without permission. The military started as commaded. and little or no information was received at Far West about their movements until late the nex afternoon, when a large army was descried making their way towards Far West. Far West being an elevated situation, the army was discovered while a number of miles from the place-Their object was entirely unknown to the citi, zens as far as I had any knowledge on the subect; and every man I heard speak of their ob ject, expressed as great ignorance as myself .-They reached a small stream on the east side of the town, which was studded with timber on its banks and for perhaps from half a mi'e to a mile on the east side of the stream, an hour before aundown. There the main body balted, and soon after a detechment under the com mand of Brigadier General Don'phan, marched towards the town in line of batt's. This body was preceded, probably three fourths of a mile in advance of them, by a man carrying white flag, who approached within a few rods of the eastern boundary of the town, and demanded three persons, who were in the town. to be sent to their camp, after which the whole town, he said, would be massacred. When the persons who were inquired for, were informed, they refused to go, determined to share the common fate of the citizens. One of those persons did not belong to the " Church of Latter Day Saints." His name is Adam Lightner, a merchant in that city.

The white flag returned to the camp. To the

force of General Doniphan, was the small force of Caldwell militia, under Colonel Hinkle, opposed. Who also marched in line of battle t the eastern line of the town. The whole force of Colonel Hinkle did not exceed three hundred men-that of Doniphan, perhaps three tim that number. I was so way connected with the militia, being over age, neither was Joseph Smith senior. I went into the line formed by Colonel Hinkle though unarmed, and stood among the rest to await the result, and had a full view of both forces, and stood there. The armies were within rifle shot of each other. About the setting of the sun Doniphan ordered his army to return to the camp at the Creek: they wheeled and marched off. After they had retired, it was consulted what was best to do—by what authority the army was there no one could tell, as far as I knew—it was agreed to build through the night a sort of fortification, and if we must fight, sell our lives as dear as we could, accordingly all hands went to work, ralls, house-logs, and waggons, were all put in requisition, 'and the east line of the town as well secured as could be done by the men and means, and the short time allowed; expecting an attack in the morning. The morning at length came and that day passed a way and etill nothing done; but plundering the cornfields, abooting cattle and hogs, stealing belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort to find authority for so doing; but he had ent to Fort belong to the hinding to the had the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort belong to the militia; but he had sent to cornfields, skooting cattle and hogs, stealing horses and cobbing houses, and carrying off potatoes, turnips, and all such things as the army of General Lucas could get, for such in the even they proved to be. The main body being com ed, by Samuel D. Lucas, a Deacon in the Presbyterian church. The next came and then it was ascertained that they were there by order of the Governor.

A demand was made for Joseph Smith Senior Lyman Wight, George W. Robinson, Parley P. Pratt, and myself, to go into their camp with this demand we instantly complied and accordingly started to their camp. When we came in sight of their camp the whole army was on parade, marching toward the town, we apoached and met them, and were informed by Lucas that we were prisoners of war. A scene followed that would defy any mortal to describe, howling was set up, that would put any thing I ever heard before or since at defiance, ought at the time it had no parallel except it enight be in the perdition of ungodly men. They had a cannon. I could distinctly hear the guns as the locks were sprung, which appeared from the sound to be in every part of the army. General Doniphan came riding up where we were, and swore by his maker that he would hew the first man down that cocked a guil, one or two other officers on borseback also rode up, order ing those who had cocked their guns to uncock them or they would be hewed down with their swords, we were conducted into their camp and made to lay on the ground through the night.

This was late in October-we were kept here for two days and two nights. It commenced raining and anowing until we were completely drenched and being compelled to lay on the ter was running round us and under us—what consultation the officers and others had in rela-tion to the disposition which was to be made of us. a I am entirely inslebted to the report made to me by General Doniphan as none of us were put on any trial. General De

at 8 o'clock the next morning after the Coart
Martial was holden, in the public square in the
presence of our families—that this Court Martial was composed of seventeen preschers and
some of the principal officers of the army—Samuel D. Lucas presided—Doniphan arose and
said "that neither himself nor his brigade should
have any hand in the shooting, that it was nothing short of cold blooded murder and left the
Court Martial and ordered his brigade to prepare
and march off the ground."

This was probably the reason why they did
not carry the decision of the Court Martial into
effect. It was finally agreed that we should be
carried into Jackson county, accordingly on the
third day after our arrest the army was all pareaded, we were put into waggons and taken into
the tows—our families having heard that we
were to be brought to town that morning to be
shot. When we arrived a scene ensued such as
might be expected, under the circumstances. I
was permitted to go alone with my family into
the house, there I found my family so completetly plundered of all kinds of food that they had
nothing to eat but parched corn which they
ground with a hand mill, and thus were they
sustaining life. I soon pacified my family and
allayed their feelings by assuring them that the
ruffins dared not kill me. I gave them strong
assurances that they dared not do it, and that
would return to them again. After this interview I took my leave of them, and returned to
the waggon got in and we were all started off for
Jackson county. Before we reached the Missouri river a man came riding along the line apparently in great haste. I did not know his business. When we got to the river Lucas came
to me and told me that he wanted us to hurry,
as Jacob Stollings had arrived from Far West
with a message from Gen. John C. Clark ordering him to return with us to Far West as he
was there with a large army, he said he would
not comply with the demand, but did not know to me and told me that he wanted us to nury;
as Jacob Stollings had srrived from Far West
with a message from Gen. John C. Clark ordering him to return with us to Far West as he
was there with a large army, he said he would
not comply with the demand, but did not know
but Clark might send an army to take us by
force. We were hurried over the river as fast
as possible with as many of Lucas' army as
could be sent over at one time and sent hastily
on, and thus we were taken to Independence
the Shire town of Jackson county, and put into
an old house and a strong guard placed over us.
In a day or two they relaxed their severity, we
were taken to the best tavern in town and there
boarded, and treated with kindness—we were
permitted to go and come at our pleasure without any guard. After some days Colonel Sterling G. Price arrived from Clark's army with a
demand to have us taken to Richmond, Ray
county. It was difficult to get a guard to go
with us, indeed, we solicited them to send one
with us, and finally got a few men to go and we
started; after we had crossed the Missouri, on
our way to Richmond, we met a number of very
rough looking fellows, and as rough acting as
they were looking, they threatened our lives.—
We solicited our guard to send to Richmond for
a stronger force to guard us there, as we considered our lives in danger. Sterling G. Price met
us with a strong force and conducted us to Richmond where we were put in close confinement.

One thing I will here mention which I forgot
—while we were at Independence I was introduced to Russell Hicks, a lawyer of some note
in the country. In speaking on the subject of
our arrest and being torn from our families, said
he presumed it was another Jackson country
scrape. He said the Mormons had been driven
from that county and that without any offence
on their part. He said he knew all about it,
they were driven off because the people feared
their political finduence. And what was said against the Mormons was only to justify the mob
in the eyes of the wo

gainst the Mormons was only to justify the mot in the eyes of the world for the course they had taken. He said this was another scrape of the same kind.

This Russell Hicks, by his own confession, was one of the principal leaders in the Jackson county well.

was one of the principal leaders in the Jackson county mob.

After this digression I will return—The same day that we arrived at Richmond, Price came into the place where we were, with a number of armed men, who immediately, on entering the the room cocked their guns, another followed with chains in his hands, and we were ordered to be chained all together—a strong guard was placed in and around the house, and thus we were secured. The next day General Clark came in, and we were introduced to him—the awkward manner in which he entered and his apparent embarrassment was such as to force apparent embarrassment was such as to force a smile from me. He was then asked for wha

ficult as we were not military men and did not belong to the militia; but he had sent to Fort Leavenworth for the military code of law, and he expected, after he got the laws, to find law

Leavenworth for the ministry code or isw, and he expected, after he got the lawe, to find law to justify him in shooting us.

I must here sgain digress, to relate a circumstance which I torgot in its place. I had heard that Clark had given a military order to some persons who had applied to him for it, to go to our houses and take such goods as they claimed. The goods claimed, were goods sold by the sheriff of Caldwell county on an execution, which I had purchased at the sale. The man against whom the execution was issued, availed himself of that time of truble to go and take the goods wherever he could find them.—I saked Clark if head given any such authority. He said that an application had been made to him for such an order, but he said, "your lady wrote me a letter, requesting me not to do it—talling me that the goods had been purchased at the sheriff" a sale, and I would not grant the order." I did not, at the time, suppose

hands of the civil authorities. He said he did not know precisely what crimes would be charged against us, but they would be within the range of treason, murder, burglary, arson, larceny, theft and stealing." Here again another amile was forced, and I could not refrain, at the expense of this would-be great man, in whom, he said, "the faith of Missouri was pledged." A fire long and awful suspense, the notable Austin A. King, judge of the circuit court, took the seat, and we were ordered before him for trial, Thomas Birch, Eq., prosecuting storney. All things being arranged, the trial opened. No papers were read to us no charges of any kind were preferred, nor did we know against what we had to plead. Our crimes had yet to be found out.

At the commencement, we requested that we

crimes had yet to be found out.

At the commencement, we requested that we might be tried separately; but this was refused, and we were all put on trial together. Witnesses appeared, and the awearing commenced. It was so plainly manifested by the judge that he was to the interest of the commenced of the commenc nesses appeared, and the awenring commenced. It was so plainly manifested by the judge
that he wanted the witnesses to prove us guilty
of treason, that no person could avoid seeing
it. The same feelings were also visible in the
States' Attorney. Judge King made an observation something to this effect, as he was giving directions to the scribe, who was employed
to write down the testimony—" that he wanted
all the testimony directed to certain points.—
Being taken sick at the early stage of the trial,
had not the opportunity of hearing but a
small part of the testimony when it was delivered before it a court.

During the progress of the trial, after the adjournment of the court in the evening, our lawyers would come into the prison, and there the
matters would be talked over.

The propriety of our sending for witnesses,
was also discussed. Our attornies said that
they would recommend to us not to introduce
any evidence at that trial. Doniphan said it
would avail us nothing, for the judge would
put us into prison, if a cohort of angels were
to come and swear that we were innocent: and
beside that, he said that if we were to give to
the court the names of our witnesses, there
was a band there ready to go, and they would
was a band there ready to go, and they would

was a band there ready to go, and they would go and drive them out of the country, or arrest them and have them cast into prison, to preyen them from swearing, or else kill them. It wa final y concluded to let the matter be so for the

minal y concluded to let the matter be so for the present.

During the progress of the trial, and while I was laying sick in prison, I had an opportunity of hearing a great deal said by those of them who would come in. The subject was the all absorbing one. I heard them say that we must be put to death—that the character of the State required ir. The State must justify herself in the course she had taken, and nothing but punishing us with death, could save the credit of the State, and it must therefore be done.

I heard a party of them one night telling about some female whose person they had violated, and this language was used by one of them: "The damned bitch, how she yelled." Who this person was, I did not know; but before I got out of prison, I heard that a widow, whose husband had died, some few months before, with consumption, had been brutally violated by a gang of them, and died in their hands, teaving three little children, in whose presence the scene of brutality took place.

lated by a gang of them, and one in the second leaving three little children, in whose presence the seene of brutality took place.

After I got out of prison, and had arrived in Quincy Illinois, I met a strange main in the atreet, who was inquiring and inquired of me respecting a circumstance of this kind—asying he had heard of it, and was on his way going to Missouri to get the children if he could find them. He said the woman thas murdered was the country or his wife's sister, I am not positive

them. He said the woman thus murdered was his sister, or his wife's sister, I am not positive which. The man was in great agitation. What success he had I know not.

The trial at last ended, and Lyman Wight, Joseph Smith Senior, Hyrum Smith, Caleb Baldwin, Alexander McRea, and myself were sent to jail in the village of Liberty, Clay county Missouri.

We were kept there from three to four manths, after which time we were brought out.

We were kept there from three to four months; after which time we were brought out on habese corpus before one of the county judges. During the hearing under the habese corpus, I had, for the first time, an opportunity of hearing the evidence, as it was all written and read before the court.

It appeared from the evidence, that they attempted to prove us guilty of treason in consequence of the militia of Caldwell county being under arms at the time that General Lucas' army came to Far West. This calling out of the militis, was what they founded the charge of treason upon—an account of which I have given above. The charge of murder was founded on the fact, that a man of their number, they said, had been killed in the Bogard battle.

A few words about this written testimony.

I do not now recollect of one single point, about which testimony was given, with which I was acquainted, but was misrepresented, nor no solitary witness whose testimony was there written, that did not swear falsely; and in many instances I connot see how it could avoid being intentional on the part of those who testi-fied—for all of them did awear things that I am satisfied they knew to be false at the time—and it would be hard to persuade me to the con-

There were things there said, so unterly with out foundation in truth-eo much so that the persons swearing, must, at the time of swearing, have known it. The best construction I

which I had purchased at the sale. The man against whom the execution was issued, available this should find them—
I saked Clark in the had given any such authorise to him for such an order, but he said, "your all ady wrote me a letter, requesting me not to do it—telling me that the goods had been purchased at the shriff's sale, and I would not grant the order." I did not, at the time, suppose that Clark, in this, had berfacedly lied; but the sequel proved he had—for some time afterwards, behold there comes a man to Richmond with the order, and shewed it to me, signed by Clark. The man said he had been at our house, and taken all the goods he could find. So must that time in religion, and a major general of missouri.

During the time that Clark was examining the military law, there were some thing took place, which may be proper to relate in this place. I heard a plan laying among a number of those who belonged to Clark's army, and some of them officers of high rank, to go to Far West. I was long the military law, there were some thing took place which may be proper to relate in this place. I heard a plan laying among a number of those who belonged to Clark's army, and some of them officers of high rank, to go to Far West. I was long term.

There were things there said, so find ontout the said without any swers and underting the first which may be proper to relate in this place. I heard a plan laying among a number of those who belonged to Clark's army, and some of them officers of high rank, to go to Far West. I was long the could be made for my escape. There was a carriage ready to take me in and carry meeding the could to go that I might not go the military law, there were some thing took place with a subject to the limit of the military law, there were some thing took place with a subject to the military law, there were some thing took place with a subject to the military law, there were some thing took place to the military law to the military law to the military law to the military law to the military law

quickly opened and we both reached the street. He took me by the hand and bade me farewell, telling me to make my escape, which I did with all possible speed. The night was dark. After I had gone probably one hundred rods, I heard some person coming after me in haste. The thought struck me in a moment that the mob was after me. I drew a pistel and cocked it, determined not to be taken alive. When the person approaching me spoke, I knew his voice, and he speedily came to me. In a few minutes I heard a horse coming. I again sprung my pistol cock. Again a voice saluted my ear that I was acquainted with. The man came speedily up and asid he had come to pilot me through the country. I now recollected I had left my wife in the jail. I mentioned it to them, and one of them returned, and the other and myself pursued our journey as swiftly as we could. After I had gone about three miles, my wife overtook ree in a carriage, into which I got, and we rode all night. It was an open carriage, and in the month of February 1839. We got to the house of an acquaintance just as day appeared. There I put up until the next morning, when I started again and reached a place called Tenny's Grove; and to my great surprise, I here found my family, and was again united when I started again and reached a place called Tenny's Grove; and to my great surprise, I here found my family, and was again united with them, after an absence of four months, un-der the most painful circumstances. From thence I made my way to Illinois, where I now am. My wife, after I left her, went di-rectly to Far West and got the family under way, and all unexpectedly met at Tenny's Grova.

After hearing the foregoing evidence in support of Petition—it is evidenced and considered by the Court, the said Joseph Bmith, Smior, be discharged from said arrest and imprisonment complained of in said tion, and that the said Smish be discharged for want of starre in the warrant, aron which he was arrested, as a mon the merrits of said case, and that he co hares.

ut day.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set m

L. 8. hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the oil
of Nauvoo, this 2d day of July, 1843.

JA MER SLOAN, Clerk.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1843.

KILLED BY LIGHTENING.

Last Wednesday, as a thunderclou passed over our city, a boy of about eight years of age was killed by lightning. The boy was a son of Mr. James Emmit's and lived in Pain street; he was standing at one side of the door, and his sister, a gir a little older than himself, on the opposite side, at the time of the unfortunate oc currence. The electric fluid strack the door post where the boy was standing and burned it black, killing the boy at the same time; it run in different directions n the house, shattering many timbers, and setting fire to some clothing, and eventually escaped at one corner of the louse splitting the corner post to pieces, and scattering the boards a great distance The mother and sister from the house. of the unfortunate boy were both severely stunned, but not severely injured. Mr Eminit was from home. We feel to sym Eminit was from home. We fee pathise with him in his affliction.

Drowned on Saturday July 22d, 1843, near Warsaw, John J. Degraw, of Han-cock county, Illinois; he was rafting saw down the river, when one of the logs broke loose from the raft, and he starte to swim after it, when the crampe took him and he was immediately drowned.

Why was Byron a more learned ma than Milton? Because he knew Moore.

Mr. Editor:- I see from your pape that I have been announced as candidate for the office of County Commissioner' Clerk; the duties incumbent upon the office I now hold would render it incor venient for me to act in that capacity .-You will therefore please say to the pub lic that I am not a candidate for sa office.

J. W. BACKENSTOS.

To the Editor of the Neighbor Sir-You will have perceived the fol-lowing in the New York Herald. If you see proper to publish it, with my remarks you will please

GAD the SEER. Dixon, 1il., June 23, 1843. James Gordon Bennett:-Dear Sir.

I hasten to inform you of the arrival it our town, this afternoon, of the far famed The other charges were founded on things which took place in Davies. As I was not in Davies county at that time; I cannot testify any-Sheriff of Jackson county, Missouri, charged with treason against the State advantage being taken of his absence from his strong hold, while on a visit to some of his relatives in this neighborhood. The Sheriff has been delayed a short time to await the arrival of Judge Brown of this district, who is momentarily expected to arrive, with the pretence of obtaining a writ of habeas corpus, when he will probably be taken before Judge Pope, if not he will be taken to Missouri, to be disposed of perhaps as the citizens may deem proper. He says he is willing to be tried in Illinois, but will not be taken to Missouri.

I presume he has not had a revelation lately, or he would not have been caught so far from home, where he has been easily taken by two men.

The mail is just closing, and I have not

time to say more. So it seems that great lion on the borders by the eastern sea, has had "the cinders of his power" disturbed again, by the yelping of a western Jackall, or Jack ass, just which you please. Well, this is not the first time that his majesty, in the chops's for a piece of fresh meat, and been disappointed through the false tidings of his very accute though not always sucthinks Joe "has had no revelation lately." but recent events would seem to justify the conclusion that some thing if not revelation, whispered him to keep out of the mouth of the lion.

Say Jim. many a idea is thrown up pumpkin, and falls down squash!

For the 'Neighbor'. Mr. Eptron 1-1 hope you will publish my communications just as I send them. As I am half lawyer half priest, and the test of the requisites being made up of no bility, not within the scrutiny of Baby lonish curiosity. It will consist of truth.

1. Know all men by these presents that if Saint Louir, wants Mormon me ney in trade, her citizens must keep a way Missouri persecution, and not send any more foolish or devilish requisitions for our citizens; for we, in return, can sen our money to a more friendly market, to our citizens to less horns and brimston where there is no need of pulling the woo over any body's eyes, on account of la and liberty.

Il. That Miller's millennium, although post poned till September, will not take place then, for the great reason that Elijai the prophet has not come according to the tion of Malachi: iv: 6

111. Haman was hung on his own gal City of Good Order, Season of fruit 1843.

> ROBBERY. Nauvoo, July 24th 1843.

While the Steamer Galena was land ing her freight at the upper landing in this city, this evening, Mr. Adam Brown a gentleman from Orionta, Otsego coun-ty New York, was robbed of his pocket book, containing one hundred dollars in bank bills-two twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; one twenty and two ten dollar bills on the Miner's Bank. Pottsville Pennsylvania. and the remainder on Cincinnati Chi banks. As he is left entirely destitute we hope the community will be on the lookout, and see if some clue cannot be had to the money. The robbery was not discovered until he had reached his lodgings in the evening.

AN EXTENSIVE FEAST.

Ba. BARNES:—I recollect to have see going the rounds of the papers, a year o two since, a statement of the expenses specifying the items, incurred by some town in New England upon the ordination of their minister. It afforded a singular exposition of the manners and customs of the times among grave people, fifty year ago. I send you another specimen of the Mag. of 1760. Juliet,

The following is a true copy of the original lodged in the Tower of London. Goorge Nevil, brother of the grea E. of Warwick, at his installment into his Archbishoprick of York, in the year 1470, made a feas tfor the nobility, gentry and clergy, wherein he spent 300 grs. o wheat, 300 tons of ale, 104 tons of Wine I P of spc'd wine. 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 300 pigs. 1004 weathers, 300 hogs. 300 calves, 3000 grese, 3000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits 204 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 300 breams, porpusses, 400 herusies, 200 pheasants 500 patridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plo vers, 100 carleus, 100 quails, 1000 eg gets, 200 rees, 4000 bucks & does & roo bucks, 155 hot venison pastries, 1000 dish of jellies, 4000 cold venison pastries. 2000 hot custards, 4000 cold do, 400 tarts

300 pikes, 8 seals, At the feast the E. of Warwick was Steward; the E. of Bedford, treasurer. How Repeal is to be Obtained .-- Many intelligent people have wondered how the Repealers expect Great Britain to comply with their demands. O'Connell express ly repudiates a resort to arms He is too good a hawyer to commit himself in tha thus explains himself. He said they were threatening with troops being sen over. They had nobody to fight withthe Repealers were not going to fight at all they knew a trick worth two of that [laughter.] They would work on til they had 3 millions, and then they would have the consolution of 300 individuals who would meet accidently in Dublic [a laugh] -and by their advice they would take the next that was constitutional and legal, and they would defy force and

The meaning of this is thus explained. and it points out the mode by which Repen is expected to be carried by pacific means By the Treaty of Limerick, whenever three millions of the Irish people shall elect three hundred freeholders to represent them in an Irish Parliament in Dublin England is bound-solemnly sound-t recognise such a parliament. Here the secret of Mr. O'Connell's movements and they may as well be known first as last. Will England abide by the treaty of Limerick! When three hundred repre sontatives have assembled in Dublin, and when they have informed the British Government that the Parliament of Ireland has re-assembled according to the term of that treary, will England refuse to abide by her arrangements? Bad as she is, she surely will not stamp upon the stipulation of a solemn treaty. Again, it is now too late for her to prevent the entollment of three millions, or the ap-

We are authorized to autounce LUMAN H COLKINS as a candidate for the office of consta-ble for Nauvoo precinct, at the ensuing ele-tion.

tion. 13te

Mr. Editor, please announce R. A. Allred
as a candidate for Constable for Nauvoo precinct, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Editor: Please announce HORACE
S. ELDRIDGE as a candidate for the office of
Constable for Nauvoo Precinct and oblige.

July 26th. MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor: Please announce AMES at
BRATTLE as a suitable candidate for County
Treasurer at the ensuing August Election.

July 26th. MANY VOTERS.

Nor Sale or to Rent, the House and Lot formerly occupied for a drug store on Mulholland street, a horse and buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if sold, for further information enquire of No 19, if . S. MILES.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE William Law,

Richard John.

To all whom it may concers:—
Public notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been sued out by William Law, against Richard Jones, before Alderman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-size transfer and that dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that Peter Shirts has been leved upon as gar-nishee, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt and costs in said suits. Said attachment is made returnable on the 15th day of August next ensuing, before said man, at 10 o'clock, a m, and unle man, at 10 e'clock, a m, and unless the said defendant shall appear, give ball and plead within such time final judgment will be entered, and the estate etc will be sold.

H. G. SHERWOOD,

July 19, 1943-n13-6w Marsi all.

The Subscriber's Hat Shop on Gran-on the night of the 24th inst, and robbed of one dozen unfinished bats, nine black and three drab colored. The above re ward will be given to any person for the may lead to their arrest, and the recover of the property stolen.

J. H. HOBKINSON Nauvoo July 25th 1843.

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE, BOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, lop horned, bright eye, a white spot on see hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine ears old last spring, she was expected to she is not a very large Cow but pretty

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about even years old as near as can be re-

Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable nd expenses.

The descriptions are as hear as can be emembered, but only having them here little while it may possibly not be excelled correct. WM. CLAYTON, not be exctly correct.

Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843. TAVERN STAND

OR sale in Appendose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, oppo-site the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. will sell low for cash or part in good orses, one good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavera in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,

SILAS PERRY.

Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuff; Paints, Oils, &c. in the ity of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in, process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's, on Young street, shall have been completed.

H. McMEILL and Co. Nauvon, July 19th 1843.

THE LONDON PLYING MACHINE.

The London Journalists still con'all speculate as to the prospects of the Henson .-- of the Magazines. 'The New Monthly, in reply to the que tion can it be done? gives the clearest account of the nachine that we have yet met with. writer asks the reader to begin by imagining first a thin light, strong expanse of framework, not less than one hundred of framework, not less than one and fifty feet long, and thirty feet wide, and fifty feet long, and thirty feet wide, stands instead of wings, although it has stands instead of wings, none of their vibratory motion; it is joint-none of their vibratory motion; it is joint-none and rigid from end to end. In advancing through the air, one of its long sides goes foremost. Attached to the middle of the hinder side is a tail fifty feet long, on either side of which, and carried by the pain frame or wings, is a carried by the plain frame or wings, is a carried by the plain frame or wings, is a set of a wind-mill and twenty feet in diame-ter; beneath the tuil is a small rudder, and across the wings, at their middle, is a small vertical web, which tends to prewent laterial rocking. Immediately be-neath the middle of the wings are suspen-ded the car and the steam engine; for the construction of the latter ingenuity has been highly taxed, but successfully em-ployed, in producing the necessary pow-er in combination with most extraordinary lightness; its occupation is to extraord ightness; its occupation is to actuate

He next adverts to the difficulty which has bitherto foiled all similar attempts. The impossibility of men raising them-selves into the air with wings moved by their own muscular force, has more than once been demonstrated. Of inanimate once been demonstrated. Or insurante sources of power, the stemm-engine is the only one which presents itself; and that has been regarded as hopelessly heavy in proportion to its effect. Mr. Henson's successful effort to reduce the weight of the successful effort to reduce the successful effort to red the steam engine, does not bring it with-in the essential conditions of utility, if the

in the essential conditions of utility, if ordinary way of dealing with the subject were not to be abandoned.

But that ordinary mode tacitly sumes that it is necessary is carry in machine the means of producing all

the only peculiarity of Mr. Hen invention lies; and by this mean has opened a path which seems des-ed to lead to the accomplishment of a long sought object.

The device by which Mr. Henson has

very greatly the amount obe carried, that the chic

d so great an additional likelihood as a polies, not to the construction machine, but to the manner of . The carriage loaded and pre- or flight, starts from the top of an plain. in descending which, it is the velocity necessary for its furnitude. flight. The mode in which that ity sustains it in the sir is readily d; the machine advances with to front edge a little raised, so that it-inder surface impinges obliquely on the lie: that impact is accompanied by a re-istence in the air, which is sufficient to vent the descent of the machine; jus wind striking the sails of a win

sill obliquely presented to it, has power sough to propel them with all the mahinary they set in moton.

So far, then it seems that the velocity ed in descending the inclined plain, i that by which the machine proceeds and is sustained, and, but for bindering forces would proceed for ever; for it is a me thanical axiom, verified by all the result of art and science, that if hindering for-ces, could be taken away, a body once set in motion would move for ever. But this motion through the nir, though itself it generates the perpendicular resistence of that fluid by which the machine is sas tained as to elevation, generates also a the same time a resistance in the forward direction by which in no long time the motion itself would be destroyed, and the machine brought to the ground. Now it is to repair this decay of speed, to restore instant the velocity lost in that in stent, that the small stram engine emand it is easy to see that the power required for this effect must be very much ss than that which would be necessary to lift and to start the machine; the entire amount of which power, it has hitherto been supposed, the machine itself must

The great novelty, then, of Mr. Henson's aerial carriage, and the very impor-tant advance its inventor has made towards success in this oft-defeated enter prise, is the seperation of the starting from the maintaining power. Although this is no novelty in abstract science, it produces all the effect of a most important invention in its application to this pur-pose; and it is no slight ground for be-lieving that Mr. Henson will eventually succeed to find that his chief novelty accords so exactly with established science as far as this device is concerned there is

nothing whatever which can raise a doubt.

It will be seen from the foregoing extract, that the New Monthly writer has some hope of success. He is far more sanguine than we are with regard to the ect. He contends that it is horizonsubject. He conterns that it is norizon-tal velocity that is required and that this is gained by Mr. Henson, in descending an inclined plane. Large birds frequent-ly resort to this device in starting from an eminence. They first make a curve downwards, the velocity gained in which with subsequent and easy augmentations, is that which keeps up their flight. Mr. Henson's steam engine is said to be light in comparison with its power. This has been effected in great part, by reducing the necessary weight of water. It is expeeted to furnish a quantity of steam equivelent to the power of 20 horses. The weight of the whole machine and its load; is estimated at 3000 lbs: the area of the The load will, therefore, be about two-thirds of a pound to each square foot, which is less by one-third than that

of many birds.
It is added that as far as probabilities collected from observations on the flight of birds, they warrant a strong exthat if his engine should be found to need reinforcement, it is said there are avail able inventions recently matured, whose combined application w.ll much more than

ouble its power.

The pith of the whole matter is, tha Mr. Henson has endeavored to manufac ture an artificial bird of a large size, and to substitute the will of man conducted through machinery, for the natural im instincts and motions of the bird. Can it be done?

TO THE ELECTORS OF HANCOCK COUNTY. I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of RECORDER at the ensuing August election, and respectfully solicit your support for the same. Should be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, the duties of the office will be performed with fidelity, and the favor remembered with grateful achanyledgments.

JOHN A. FORGEUS. Neuvon. June 1843. We are request a to announce Character, at the factories as a candidate for Recorder, at the factories

We are authorized to announce GEO.

W. THATCHER of Newso, as a candidate or the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County.

We are requested to announce L. R. MATTIN, as a candidate for the office of Clerk f the County Commissioners Court at the naming August election.

We are authorized to announce Benza-m Avar, as a candidate for the office of Clerk f the County Commissioner's Court, at the en-ning August election.

The Mr. Envor: You will please to announce Frankly J. Bartlett, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Commissioner's Court, at the nex' August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

LEWENS, esthorised to announce BYL. The MANS, as a candidate for Clerk in County Commissioners Court, at the August election.

We are authorised to announce Easy-rain Rand, as a candidate for re-election to he office of Probate Justice of the Peace for flamcock County, at the ensuing Augustelec-tion [1-2].

MR. Epiron: — Please announce the name of Col. J. B. Backenstor, as a candidate for the effice of Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, for Hancock, at the ensuing August election, and obligo MANY VOTERS. Fountain Green Flecinos, June 24th, 1843. 18 We are authorized to announce the name f John Haggard, as a candidate at the ensuing august election, for County Treasurer.

JAMIN W. ROLFE of Commerce Precinct, as a candidate for Constable at the entuing August election.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce ANDREW H. PERKINS of Maccdoria, for the office of County Commissioner of Hancock county, who will be supported at the August election MANY VOTERS.

July 5th 1843-te. Mr. Editor.—Please amounce ALANSON RIPLEY, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Hancock County, at the next election.

Mr. Ed to:-JOHN WILSON WILLIAMS a candidate for re-electron to the office of county Surveyor, of Hancock County, at the ext election. Nanyoo, July 11th, 1843.

We are authorized to announce AARON OHNSON, as a candidate for the office of Jus-lice of the Peace, for Nauvoo Precinct, at the ext August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. James Adams, as a candidate for the office of Probate Justice of the Peace for Hancock County, at the August e cution.

Mu. EDITOR:-Please to announce GEO COMERT D. FOSTER, as a suitable candidate the office of School Commissioner, of Harcock county, at the ensuing August election, and oblige yours, [1e*] MANY VOTERS.

Ms. Epiron: Please to announce URIAH DODD, of St. Marys' precinct, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, of Hancock county, who will be supported at the ensuing election by [te*] MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce Doet . JOHN F. WELD as a suitable candidate for the office ommissioner, at the ensuing Au

GUSTAVUS HILLS, CEZAM-MOTAW

JIBWISIALISING
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple

A CARD.

A. NEIBAUR SURGEON DENTIST. Teeth inserted, \$2,00 a tooth. Office, on Water st. 4th block east o Main st. Charges moderate.

June 14-6m. DMINISTRATORS NOTICE .--The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against raid estate to present the same to on the first day of August 1843. All per sone indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the under

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,

NAUVOO SEMINARY. R. Joseph N. and Miss Adelia Cole would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and fe

Having been long engaged as teach ers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor then with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided at tention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strict est attention will be given to the improve-ment of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading writing and spelling \$2 00 English grammer & geography 2 50 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00 Astronomy 4 00 A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or six'y-five days, and no allow-ance will te made for absenters unless

prevented from attendance by sickness of by special agreement. JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE.

July 10-n12

TAKE NOTICE. THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situate on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased. I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public ven due. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mort-gage on the premises to secure the pay-

ont of the purchase money.
ORSON SPENCER, Admr. per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent. Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843 .- 6t.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 of six and twelve months, the purchaser doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main giving bond with good security, together Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, -some very chear, adapted to the season,-Likewise

men's and boy's boots and shoes. Shoes made and repaired at short office. GEORGE ALLEY. Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m*.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recent ly taken from a mound in the vicinity inderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE,

South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. E. REYNOLDS.

Burlington lows June 27th, 1843-tf.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the sur rounding country, that he has established rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his

stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN. April 26, 1843. 52-11

WOOD! WOODH E would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfil as they were to make prom ises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensible article soon.— Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundary, and expect hose concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfiling

their engagements.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT eighty acres of land in sec tion twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road. Z. PULSIPHER.

June 14, 1843,-tf.

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is con stantiv manufacturing Burcaus, Bedsteads Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-ma ker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main. N. B. Orders from the country prompt

y attended to. JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843 .- 6m

NOTICE TO LADIES. TRAW and Leghorn Bonnets cleane and pressed, on the double lever power pressing machine, recently imported from the straw bonnet manufacturing

listrict in the east. Call at the residence of A. P. Rock-wood, near the north end of Partridge

Nauvoo, June 14, 1843 .- 41

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. WILL be at the Mayors office to take an account of taxable property, of Commerce and Nanvoo Precincts, from 26th June, until Saturday 8th July next; at which time and place all who have not given in a list of their property, are requested to do so and save cost GEO, A. CHITTENDEN, Assessor.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvon, June 17, 1843.-tf. N. B, All kinds of country Produce. Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temp

Stone Quarry, on Main Street. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock circuit court, made at the May term A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Good news-100 per cent. reduction on Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of the necessaries of life. August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quar- Groceries, Hardware and Provisions, ter of section No. thirty two (32) in of which he has a constant supply township No. six (6) north of range No. on hand, and may be had at his store eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit with a mortgage on the premises to se cure the payment of the purchase money

EDWARD A. BRUELL, Adminis trator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Ad ministratrix of the estate of Abram

A D 1848-If.

SECOND

RECEIVED, by Steamers Osage, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old es-tablishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at whole le, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock ery, Glass, and Hard-wares, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints an

)ye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous w mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County III., July 11, 1843.-1.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS
OULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoco and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematica! Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelises will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness

and despatch. Trimmings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.— Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, for cash or country produce. No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors eas of the Temple. Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS! THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public,

that he is now manufacturing
Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-steads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; be will accommodate the citizens with all kinds, of turning, such as bed-stend posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and waggon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarilly have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descrip-HE subscriber would respectfully tions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber its vicinity, that he has commenced of various descriptions, store pay, in burning LIME, and will keep on hand a fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to constant supply during the present sea accommodate the poor. For information son, which he will sell cheaper than the for the above places, call at Messrs. store or steam mill, or at his shore

opposite the printing office.
SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if. GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE. A NY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden

Nauvon, May 3, 1843, nol.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods Young Street, one block north of the Temple. Mr. P. would take this opporsixty acres of land. Also the east half tunity of thanking his numerous friends of the north west quarter of section No. for the patronage he has already received five (5) in township No. five (5) north and feels confident that his prices and the quality of his goods will ensure a continuence of their favors and therefore

May 24th, 1843, tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill on the estate of Oliver Walker deceased late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement on the first day of August 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are reuested to make immediate payment to

nundersigned.
NANCY WALKER Administratrix. Nauvoo, June 14 1843-6t.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING and PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
WANTED-Old Gold and -Old Gold and Silver in ex

change for work.

NAUVOO FERRY. HE undersigned, will hereafter run a new endid Steam Boat, as a river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travellers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patrouage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprize. The covenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and let live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

ttorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight

and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, tf.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Su-Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to pre-sent them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to

make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON. Executor of Lucy P. Oatman La Harpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4 a

MEDICATED LOZENGES,

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoc and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Pr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Melicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medi cal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physician in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry

for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectua Which are the salest and most energy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the

WORM LOZENGES The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death

without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them CAMPHOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-

tations of the Heart, lasitude and ner vous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and impart ing the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov ing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant te FEVER AND AGUE LÖZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distress-ing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the bast Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pnin in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within he reachof every person in the community OF A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER, (22-y1.) Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

LIME! LIME!! THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange for most kinds of country produ He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters him-self by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you pur chase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS. Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

LOOK HERE

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am goin on my mission soen, and wish to sell b

Also. I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommo-date them. BRIGHAM YOUNG. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. noltf. I have lots with bu

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce
consigned for sale, or to be shipped

to other ports. Forwarding done prompt ly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followeed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our beat exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO II. E. Morton, New Orleans, A.drich & Rockwood, St. Louis. A. H. Mathews, Warsaw, Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnation December 10, 1842. no32-6m

ALMON BABBIT. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business en-trusted to him will receive prompt at-

tention Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843-tf.

NAUVOO SELECT SCHOOL. R. J. A. BANISTER, recently from New York, proposes opening a school, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1843, on the corner of Broadway and Parley streets, to be denominated the Nauvoo Select School, designed for the instruction of Youth in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Spellbranches, viz. Reading, writing, Spelling, Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammer, Composition, Oratory, and Philosophy. From his experience in teaching, Mr. B. feels confident that he can Live general satisfaction to both schol-

ar and parents. The youth that to virtue and honor would rise, His time, books and talents most highly must

It is therefore necessary that the first principle and rudiments of the English language should be, not only early thoroughly inscribed in the mind of the young. Mr. B.'s plan, therefore is, to sufter a scholar to proceed no farther in any branch of education than what he learns to perfection; so that what he does know, he knows sure." Try it and see. he knows sure." Try it and see. Terms per quarter, For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$2,00. For Grammar Composition, Oratory and Philosophy, with the lower branches, \$2,50.

Each quarter to consist of 12 weeks.

Nauvoo July 5th, 1843. GEO. P, STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Khights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following: SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geogand Atlas also a large ster's Elementry Spelling Books.

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by the sub scribers at their Book Store in the Print-

ing Office, cheap for CASH.
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of BOOK BINDING

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reason-able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

		PRICES.		
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whol	e bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	. do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	peat	75
			rk not abo	
merated.	done	on the ab	priest noi	ice. and

on the most reasonable terms. Among the variety of stationary which we ave just received, are several dozen of Mason' lacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars. Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.